The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,255.

Price 3d.] EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 2. 1787.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Some Day next Week will be performed,
A COMEDY,
IN WHICH
Mrs JORDAN
Will appear in a favourite Character.
WITH
A FARCE,
As will be expressed in the Bills.

KING's BIRTH-DAY.

NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS.
On MONDAY next, the 4th of June,
Being His MAJESTY's Birth-Day,
THERE WILL BE
AN ASSEMBLY,
AT THE NEW ROOMS IN GEORGE STREET.
To begin at Seven o'Clock.

Tickets, Three Shillings each, to be had at Mr Spankie's shop, opposite to the Tron Church; Mr Richard Richardson's, Royal Exchange; and Messr. Montgomery and Steele's, Prince's-street.

ROYAL BANK, EDINBURGH, *May 3. 1787.*

THE Court of Directors of the Royal Bank of Scotland give notice, That a General Court of Proprietors will be held at their office in Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock mid-day pursuant to the charter. ARCH. HOPE Secretary.

THE Inhabitants of the District of George's Square are desired to meet within the Assembly Rooms on Monday first the 4th of June curt. at 11 o'clock forenoon, in order to chuse Commissioners, Treasurer, Collector and Clerk for the said District, for the year ensuing.

DISTILLERS.

ALL DISTILLERS, CHEMISTS, COPPERSMITHS, and other persons using STILLS, are desired to take notice, That, by the late act of Parliament, their licenses must be renewed ten days before the 5th of July next.

ARCHERY.

THE Royal Company of Archers are to shoot at Peebles, upon Wednesday the 6th day of June curt. for the Silver Arrow belonging to that town.

It is expected, as many of the members as can will attend.

Goat Whey at Moffat

Is now ready, and the public may depend on being plentifully supplied.

THE excellency of the accommodation at Moffat, and its healthy situation, are already sufficiently known to the public.

PRESENT REDUCED PRICES OF
TEAS, SPIRITS, WINES, &c.

AT JAMES MITCHELL's Warehouse, first above the head of Forrester's Wynd, Lawn Market, Edinburgh.

TEAS, per lib.		SPIRITS, per Gall.	
Very good Souchong,	6 o	Fine Old Jamaica Double Rum,	7 0
Good ditto,	5 o	Good ditto,	6 0
Very best Congo,	4 6	Single ditto,	5 0
Good ditto,	4 0	Best Cognac Brandy,	8 0
Ditto,	3 6	Good ditto,	6 0
Best Bohea,	2 9	Ditto,	5 0
Best Hyson Green,	8 0	Dutch Geneva,	6 0
Ditto,	7 0	Fine Old Aquavitæ,	3 0
Port, Sherry, and Lisbon Wines, at 1 s. 4 d. per bottle.		Good ditto,	2 9
		Ditto,	2 6
		Best Fairntosh,	5 0
		Shrub,	5 0
		Cinnamon,	6 0

Best Lump Sugar at 8 d. and good Powder and Raw ditto, at 6 d. per lib. to Tea and Spirit Customers.

BLACK AND GREEN TEAS.

WILLIAM THORBURN Tea Merchant, Leith, begs leave to acquaint the Ladies who have been pleased to order their Teas from him, That he has at present a very complete Assortment of the different FINE TEAS sold at the India Company's last sale, which he can recommend as fine, and the price moderate, being from 3 d. to 9 d. per lib. better, at the same price, in quality than former sales.

W. THORBURN will be answerable for no Teas sold to be purchased from him, unless his name and price is marked on the bags.

RUM.

TO be SOLD by public sale, at the Warehouse of WILLIAM SIBBALD and COMPANY, Leith, on Monday the 11th June, at twelve o'clock noon,—Fifty to Sixty Puncheons, JAMAICA and GRENADA RUM, of good strength and quality, part of it 10 to 14 gallons over proof.

The Rum is in bond, and may remain three months longer in the option of the buyer, who will be allowed a deduction of 13 d. per gallon from the late excise duties.

It will be sold in single puncheons, and catalogues delivered any time before the sale by applying as above, where samples will also be shown.

FOR LONDON,
THE DIANA,
(A NEW SHIP,)
JAMES RITCHIE Master,

Now lying on the birth in Leith Harbour, taking in goods, and will sail the 13th June 1787.

N. B. The Ship is completely fitted for sea, and has very neat accommodation for passengers.

The master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, or at his house in Leith.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Mr Younger vintner at the shore of Alloa, upon Wednesday the 20th day of June current, at 12 o'clock noon,

The Peggy of Alloa,

A new Brig, upwards of 100 tons burden, and of an easy draught of water; together with her boat, and whole appurtenances. For further particulars apply to Thomas Dawson the owner, or to Charles Watson writer in Alloa, who will treat with any person intending to make a private bargain betwixt and the day of sale.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
Price One Shilling,
THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,
OR LITERARY MISCELLANY,
FOR MAY.

With a View of Lord Dundonald's Forests near Culross, And an Original Song.

CONTENTS:—Register of the weather; original anecdotes of Peter the Great; succinct account of Lavoisier's antiphlogistic doctrine, with observations on it, by M. Metherie; on painting, as an imitation of nature, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; on the revival of the old romance; on the influence of the present pursuits in learning, as they affect religion; errors detected in the history of the admirable Crichton; enquiry into the cause of cold on mountains, by M. de Saussure; of the inhabitants of Chamouni, in the Alps, by the same; picture of the life of the Chamois hunter; Alouc-Baboue, a tale; anecdotes from Atterbury's letters—of the Duke of Wharton; Lord Mar, son of James Second; Duke of Ormond; Lord Inverness; Bishop Tyrlawny; characters and anecdotes by Sir John Hawkins—Akenside, Sterne; review of the history of Miss Greville; heads of illustrious persons; account of Sir David Lindsay of the Mount; Sir James Inglis; original letters from Sir Richard Steele; original letters from Ephraim Chambers; dangers and inefficacy of boarding schools, considered as a mode of female education; a tale, from the French of Madame Riccoboni; poetry; original song to a St Kilda air.

Printed for and sold by J. SIBBALD, Edinburgh, and JOHN MURRAY, London.

Of whom may be had,
The English Review for April, price 1s.

ROYAL MAIL COACH,
BY BERWICK—FOR LONDON,

SETS out from WILLIAM DRYSDALE's, King's Arms, St Andrew's Street, New Town, Edinburgh, every day at half past three o'clock afternoon, arrives early next morning at Newcastle, where it stops an hour; arrives that evening about eight o'clock at York, where it stops several hours; and arrives in London in fifty-five hours from the time it leaves Edinburgh.

Fare as under:

From Edinburgh to Newcastle,	L. 1 8 0
From Newcastle to York,	1 0 0
From York to London,	2 2 0
In all,	L. 4 10 0

The Proprietors of the Royal Mail Coach, beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have provided (at a very great expence) a complete set of carriages, on an approved construction, with patent axletrees, all proven before they are put to use, which have hitherto stood the test of the rapidity of the conveyance, even in the roughest part of the road.—The regularity of their arrivals both in Edinburgh and London, which ever since they got said carriges, can be depended on within ten minutes, (the truth of which the Public in general are convinced of is) the greatest proof of the speed and safety of the conveyance.

The Proprietors return their sincere thanks to a generous Public, who have hitherto supported them; and hope, from the speed and regularity of their conveyance, the safety of person and property, protected by well-armed Guards, appointed and paid by Government for that purpose, that it will be an object to those who wish to travel with speed and safety.

From the uncommon share of Public favour the Proprietors have met with in this new and much-approved undertaking, they are determined that no carriage whatever shall convey quicker or cheaper than the Royal Mail Coach.

LONG WISHED FOR AT EDINBURGH,
A Good Inn.

JAmes Robertson, now removed from the Pleasance, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that, for their better accommodation, at the expence of several thousand pounds, he has erected in CATHARINE-STREET, North side of the Register Office, New Edinburgh, a large and commodious INN, consisting of fifty-one apartments; the under half of which is possessed by Mr HUGH CAMERON, late vintner on the Bridge, as a Tavern; the upper half, consisting of twenty-six fire rooms, J. R. possesses himself in the lodging way—the whole (in conjunction) to be carried on upon a new and an approved plan as an INN, with stabling, coach houses, post chaises, &c. &c.

The situation is very agreeable, being near the Cross of the Old and in the end of the New Town, Edinburgh, in the view of the Frith and country adjacent.

J. R. and H. C. return grateful thanks to their friends and the public for past favours, and, while they unite their best endeavours, they hope for a share of the public favour.

N. B. The London and Newcastle ROYAL CHARLOTTE Light Post Coach, which runs through to London in two days and a half, and travels mostly in day-light, sets out every morning at four o'clock from the above inn; likewise the Flies for Glasgow and Aberdeen.—Return from the George and Blue Boar, Holborn, London—Turk's Head, Newcastle—Mr Durie's, Black Bull Inn, Glasgow—and Mr Wilkie's New Inn, Aberdeen.

ALEXANDER M'LAURIN, late Clerk to Mr Peter Ramsay, respectfully returns his most sincere thanks to the Noblemen, Gentlemen, and to Mr Ramsay's Customers in general, for the many favours he has received from them since he set up business for himself, which he will ever have the most grateful sense of, and hopes, by an assiduous attention to business, for the continuance of their support.

He begs leave to acquaint them, that in addition to those he has had, he has entered at this term to Mr Ramsay's own Chaise Yard, south back of Canongate; and also to the new stables, next the Cowgate Port in St Mary's Wynd, for the further accommodation of gentlemen's horses standing at livery, where they may depend upon the best corn and hay, and every attention paid to their horses and servants; and good coach horses for carriages.

Neat post chaises, good horses, and discreet, sober, civil drivers, may be depended upon, on the shortest notice.

Edinburgh, 28th May 1787.

EDWARD ATKINSON respectfully informs the Public, that he is now removed from the Cowgate head, to that large and commodious house at Bristo-Port, well known by the name of the George Inn, where neat Post Chaises, with able horses and careful drivers, may be had on the shortest notice.

E. A. returns his sincerest thanks to his friends for past favours, and begs leave to assure them and the public in general, that he will ever be solicitous to merit their encouragement, and will exert himself accordingly.

☞ The Edinburgh and Carlisle Fly to London, by Lancaster and Manchester, sets out now from said Inn, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at five o'clock afternoon; and the Edinburgh and Jedburgh Fly by Lauder, every Tuesday and Friday, at seven o'clock in the morning.

LEFT HIS PARENTS,

JAMES GIBSON, son to James Gibson, mariner, residing at Leith, about 14 years of age, between 4 feet 10 inches and 5 feet in height, stout made, of a round visage, fair complexion, and hair inclining to brown. Had on a dark blue jacket, blue vest and breeches, black stockings, and a leather apron.

He left his father's house in Leith without a farthing in his pocket, upon Thursday morning the 24th of May ult.

☞ Whoever can give any information about the said James Gibson, so as he may be found, or delivered back to his disconsolate parents, by applying at the printing-office, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all expences paid.

L O S T,

In the Abbeyhill, upon Sunday the 20th May,

A Brown Cocking SPANIEL, with a stripe of white down his face and breast, a whitish belly, and one or more of his feet white. He is a fast runner, and had on when left a new black leather collar, with a plate for engraving the owner's name, on which none had been yet put. He answers to the name of FAGG.

Whoever will bring the above-described dog to Mr Colin Ross in the Abbeyhill, or at North's Tavern, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Paper Hanging Manufactory.

CHARLES ESPLIN and COMPANY have presently for sale, a very large and elegant assortment of PRINTED and PAINTED PAPER HANGINGS, for rooms, passages, closets, shops, &c. of all the fashionable figures and newest patterns, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms at their ware-room near the Cross, High Street, Edinburgh.

Upholsterers and country dealers will have a good allowance made them, and discount for money.

N. B. They have still remaining on hand a quantity of OLD PATTERNS, which will be disposed of on very low terms, and in any quantity that may be wanted.

Proper hands kept for hanging paper in town or country.

An Apprentice wanted—One who has a taste for drawing will be preferred.

SCOTS MANUFACTURE.

Elegant and Fashionable Patterns of
PRINTED PAPERS FOR ROOMS, &c.

ROBERT MACMILLAN Paper Stainer, at his Ware-room, Milne's Square, Edinburgh, has just finished several new and beautiful patterns of Printed Papers for rooms, &c. which, he can assure the Public, are equal, if not superior to any manufactured in England; and as they are as low priced, he hopes the Public will give a preference to the manufacture of their own country.

A reasonable allowance made to wholesale customers.—Patterns for a choice sent to any place in town or country; and proper hands kept for hanging the paper.

KING's ARMS INN, AYR.

WILLIAM DUNN, Vintner, returns his grateful thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement he has met with since he commenced business, and takes this method of assuring them that every endeavour shall be exerted to merit a continuance of their favour; and that the bridge-toll may be no objection, he gives this public notice, that an allowance will be made of the full toll on all chaises hired from him to go northward, as also to sich of his friends on that side of the river coming to this place. *Ayr, 28th May 1787.*

A House at Mainpoint to Let.

And may be entered to immediately.

THAT Large and Commodious HOUSE at Mainpoint, belonging to the deceased Mr John Gavin, consisting of a large dining-room, two parlours, eight bed-rooms, with a large kitchen, cellars, and other accommodations suitable for a large family.

For particulars, enquire at the house.

LEITH HARBOUR BILL.

By Order of the Right Hon. the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh.

AN account from London of the opposition by the Shipmasters in Leith to the bill for enlarging and improving the Harbour of Leith, being published in the Edinburgh newspapers the 21st of May, an attempt to vindicate the conduct of the Shipmasters has also appeared in the newspapers, under the signature of *Andrew Cassells* and *John Scougall*, two of their number, wherein they set forth, That it is evident the Magistrates "wished "for opposition, and wanted only a pretext to do "nothing to the Harbour."—That the sole object of including the Harbour at all, "was to saddle "the shipping and trade with certain burdens, in "order to increase the revenue."—They have, however, been pleased to add, "We are loath to "impute these motives to them, but *the language* "*of their conduct* avows them."

These polite assertions are the occasion of the following narrative.

When the Council of Edinburgh resolved to enlarge and improve the Harbour of Leith, for the encouragement of trade, at a very great expence, and to grant certain privileges to the inhabitants of Leith, who were Burgesses and Gild Brethren, without making any demand for additional Harbour or Shore Dues to these in use to be paid, excepting only from those who might choose to make use of an intended wet dock, Heads of a bill to Parliament for these and other purposes were printed and published.

Soon thereafter, upon the 31st of March, a letter was sent to the Lord Provost by Messr. John Jameson, *Andrew Cassels*, William Cundell, William Sibbald, Robert Ramsay, Ellis Martin, James Morrison jun. and Alexander Sheriff, a Committee appointed by the different bodies of traders at and to the port, who had subscribed a large sum of money, for the purpose of examining the Town's rights for certain duties; informing, that they had some objections to the heads of the bill; but if a Committee of the Council was appointed to settle matters amicably, their demands would be found to be moderate and reasonable.

A Committee was accordingly appointed, and at a meeting of the two Committees, upon the 5th of April, it was minuted, "That the Town Council "of Edinburgh, by the intended act of Parliament, "have it in view to establish the City's right to the "Shore-dues, and merk per ton and pack, to pre-"vent the expence of the present, or any after li-"tigation; but so soon as the act passes, they are, "in consequence of the powers thereby to be given "to them, to issue a new table for levying the "Shore-dues and merk per ton, the same as in the "table 1775, with the variation of making the first "article, relating to wine, &c. 3 s. 4 d. Scots "of Shore-dues to Freemen, instead of 6 s. 8 d. "as stated in the said table; and in making up this "new table, every thing contained in the articles, "dated 12th March and 14th May 1784, as agreed "on between the (former) Committees of Edin-"burgh and Leith, shall be included."

At this meeting it was agreed, that the proposed table should immediately be made out by the City Chamberlain and Mr Ellis Martin, and that Sir James Hunter-Blair should be umpire, in case of their differing.

Upon the 6th of April, a table proposed to be published, as soon as the act of Parliament should be passed, was made up and signed by Messr. Ellis Martin and Hugh Buchan, and also by Sir James Hunter-Blair, as approving thereof.

This table was transmitted to Leith, and fully considered at a numerous meeting; and at a meeting of the two Committees upon the 9th of April, it was minuted, "The Committee from Leith re-"ported, that the table made up by Mr Martin "and the City Chamberlain was *unanimously* ap-"proved of."

Of these minutes, copies, at the dates, were given to the Leith Committee, and probably are still in the custody of Mr Ellis Martin.

At the first of these meetings, the Gentlemen from Leith were told, that in case any of them should resolve to oppose the bill on the footing of there being a depending process before the Court of Session, relative to certain articles contained in the bill, that the whole, so far as it respected Leith, should be withdrawn; and that they had no more to do than notify their intention to procure it so done, without the trouble and expence of sending to London, to make such opposition. And although the Leith Committee, as well as the Shipmasters, had at first threatened an opposition; yet, after the table had been unanimously approved of, all matters were supposed to be settled, and all thoughts of any opposition were understood to be dropt.

It is believed, that John Scougall Assistant Master, and Andrew Cassels Depute Master of the Incorporation of Shipmasters in Leith, were present at all the foresaid meetings: Their Petition to the House of Commons, in these characters, was therefore a matter of surprise. It sets forth, "That your petitioners "observe, that certain tolls and duties, in name of "Anchorage, Beaconage, Pilotage, and certain fees "to the Shore-master of Leith and his Deputy, are "to be levied by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, "and Council of Edinburgh, which your petition-"ers conceive they have no right to by any grant "or charter; and those exactions are now under "challenge, and the subject of a suit in the Court "of Session in Scotland.

"That your petitioners conceive, there are other "substantial objections to the said bill in its present "form, particularly in the proposed mode of levy-"ing the prime gilt belonging to the said Incorpo-"ration.

"Your petitioners therefore pray this Honoura-"ble House, That they may be heard by themselves "or counsel, against so much of the said bill as may "affect them, &c."

With respect to the collecting the prime Gilt, the same was altered to the satisfaction of the petitioners at one of the meetings of the Committee. With respect to the Pilotage, and certain fees to the Shore-master, the first was agreed to be left out; and there were no fees specified in the bill to be paid to the Shore-master.

But, with respect to Beaconage and Anchorage, *which in the character of Shipmasters do affect them, they being payable by the Ship-owners and freighters*, it is true, that the particular sums to be levied were specified in the bill. But it is equally true, that the same sums are specified in the foresaid table, made up by the Chamberlain and Mr Ellis Martin, which was *unanimously* approved of at Leith, as reported by the Committee, in presence of Messr. Scougall and Cassels. The article in the table, signed and approved of, is in these words:—"All vessels, whether ships, "barks, or boats, (other than drag-boats, haddock-"boats, yawls, ferry-boats, and pinnaces, before "specified) shall pay every time they come into the "Harbour, one shilling and six pennies Scots of "Harbour-dues for each ton of their burden;" and a certified copy of the whole table is in the custody of Mr Ellis Martin.

From the foregoing detail, it seems evident, that Messr. Cassells and Scougall have been carrying on an opposition, contrary to what was unanimously agreed to at a meeting in Leith, at which it is believed they were present; at least they were present at the meeting of the Committees, when such agreement was reported; and, from the letter from London to the publisher of the news-papers, giving an account of the opposition which seems to have put them in a passion, it appears that they would not have succeeded in their opposition, if they had not resorted to the suit depending before the Court of Session.

The illiberal insinuations in their publication are not worthy of further notice.

LLOYD's LIST.——*May* 29.

THE Los Dos Compadres, from Oſtend for Cadiz, is all well under Dungeneſs.

The Betſey, Young, from Clyde to Halifax, is loſt on the coaſt of Nova Scotia; the crew ſaved.

Captain Edwards, of the Hope, from Halifax, ſpoke the Polly and Nancy, Cuſhing, from London to Boſton, in lat. 44. 22. lon. 53. 45. all well.

Captain Bowen, of the Taviſtock, from St Michael's, on the 5th inſtant ſpoke the Nancy, from Liverpool to St Michael's, within ſix leagues of the latter place.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY *May* 28.

THE Royal aſſent was given by commiſſion to 43 public and private bills.

Mr *Burke*, attended by ſeveral members of the Houſe of Commons, preſented the remaining articles of impeachment againſt Warren Haſtings, Eſq; from the eighth to the twentieth incluſive.

Sir *Francis Molyneux*, Uſher of the Black Rod, then informed the Houſe, that Warren Haſtings, Eſq; was attending in obedience to their Lordſhips ſummons. Ordered, that Mr Haſtings be called in.

Mr *Haſtings*, attended by the Uſher of the Black Rod, and Mr Plomer, one of his counſel, came to the bar, and having knelt, was deſired by the Lord Chancellor to riſe, to hear the remainder of the articles of impeachment read, which was done ſhortly by the Clerk. He was then aſked if he had any thing to offer to the conſideration of the Houſe? Mr Haſtings ſaid, that he requeſted a copy of the articles, and that he might be allowed ſuch time to anſwer or to plead to them as their Lordſhips might think reaſonable. He was then ordered to withdraw.

Lord *Walſingham* then moved, that Mr Haſtings be allowed a copy of the articles of impeachment, and that he alſo be allowed two months, and till the ſecond ſitting day of the next ſeſſion of Parliament, to anſwer or to plead to the ſame, which paſſed in the affirmative. Mr Haſtings was again called in, and informed, that his requeſt had been complied with. He then withdrew, and the Houſe adjourned till Wedneſday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, *May* 28.

ORDERED out a new writ for Breconſhire, in the room of Charles Morgan, Eſq; deceaſed.

Read a firſt time the bill for the relief and better employment of the poor. Ordered to be printed, and to be conſidered this day three months.

Ordered out a new writ for Sutherland, in the room of Mr Wemyſs, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Alſo a new writ in the room of Mr Leeds, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Alſo a new writ for Fife, in the room of General Skene, deceaſed.

ABUSES IN THE POST-OFFICE,

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

Sir *John Aubery* warmly eſpouſed the cauſe of Lord Tankerville, whoſe honour, he ſaid, was equal to that of any one whatever in the ſervice of the public. He condemned the abuſes in the Poſt-office, and urged the neceſſity of an immediate and effectual reform.

Lord *Maitland* entered on a moſt elaborate and minute vindication of the conduct of the noble Lord at the head of the Poſt-office. The abuſes which had been ſtated were, in his opinion, the moſt trivial that ever engaged the attention of Parliament. They were common to all public offices, and had conſtantly been connived at by thoſe who had the lead in government. He juſtified the conduct of Lord Carteret in the rider, which had been conſidered in ſo criminal a light. It proceeded from his Lordſhip's humanity, and was meant to alleviate the ſufferings of a moſt worthy individual. He alluded to the difference which had taken place between the two noble Lords. Their comparative merits he would not ſtate, but on the trivial articles of coal, candle, &c. Lord Tankerville's account had exceeded that of his noble colleague by two hundred pounds. After mentioning a great variety of other particulars, he ſaid he ſhould move the previous queſtion, and then vote for poſtponing the further conſideration of the report, till this day three months.

Commodore *Boyer* ſaid a few words; but ſpoke ſo low that he could not be heard in the gallery.

Mr *Baring* vindicated the Commiſſioners of Reform, from the nature of the duty on which they were employed. He ſtated how much more intricate this was than that which had engaged the Commiſſioners of Accounts. He ſaid they had been as expeditious as poſſible, and that a ſingle line of what lay on the table occaſioned more trouble than the compoſition of volumes. The navy, where they were at preſent, was of importance to the Poſt-office nearly in the proportion of a man of war to a packet boat. He ſhould, on all theſe occaſions, vote againſt the motion.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* could not help taking notice of the Hon. Gentleman's language who had introduced the buſineſs. He had received, on his firſt ſpeech, compliments of which he was not a little proud; but theſe the Hon. Gentleman had now compleately retracted. He thought, however, it was hardly worth while to retaliate in a mode of ſpeaking, which the Hon. Gentleman's ignorance of parliamentary forms only could juſtify. The abuſes of the Poſt-office, which had been ſtated, were not to be vindicated, and ought to be corrected. It was no excuſe for a bad practice that it had the ſanction of cuſtom. Lord Carteret, however, had gone into it from no improper motive, and, for his own part, he had always condemned it, though frequently ſolicited to admit it in other inſtances, and by perſons whom he was ſtrongly inclined to oblige. He declined entering into the diſpute between the two noble Lords at the head of the Poſt-office. But he ſtated, that Lord Tankerville had urged him to countenance ſomething very ſimilar to what his Hon. relation had now ſo pointedly condemned. He owned his ſhare in the arrangement, and the reaſons on which he adopted it, he fairly ſtated to be, that the preſent Lord Hawkeſbury might be accommodated. He then enumerated ſeveral things which ſhould induce him to vote with the noble Lord on the other ſide of the Houſe, Lord Maitland.

Mr *Sheridan* vindicated his honourable friend Mr Grey againſt the attack made upon his experience by the Right Hon. Gentleman. If youth was diſadvantageous to a private member, it was much more ſo to a Miniſter. He played ſeverely on this particular, and made ſome witty, pointed, and perſonal applications. The Right Hon. Gentleman had ſaid, he was not at liberty to give any judgment on the caſe, till the Commiſſioners of Reform had conſidered it. The Engliſh of this was, that the Hon. Gentleman's underſtanding was bound up by contract for a certain period, and that for the preſent he could only hear with the ears of Mr Baring, and ſee with the eyes of Sir John Dick.

Mr *Fox* ſupported the motion, and was very ſevere on the conduct of Lord Hawkeſbury.

Mr *Rolle* enlarged on the merits of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and obſerved, that as he held his place by the voice of the people, he had acted uniformly for their intereſt.

Mr Martin, Mr Baring, and Mr Fox, took part in the debate.

Mr *Grey* concluded, by apologizing for the language he had uſed. He was not conſcious of intemperance. He aſſumed no improper warmth. The terms in which he expreſſed himſelf were ſuch as offered themſelves moſt readily to his mind. But the Right Hon. Gentleman adopted, while ſpeaking in this Houſe, ſuch a language as out of it he well knew would not be borne.

Mr Grey's motion was negatived without a diviſion.

REFORM OF THE ROYAL BOROUGHS OF SCOTLAND.

Mr *Sheridan* called the attention of the Houſe to the motion, which he had ſeveral days ago promiſed concerning the internal reform of the Royal Boroughs of Scotland. He ſaid he would not, at this late period of the ſeſſion, enter deeply into the ſubject, as the Gentlemen entruſted with the direction of the new ſyſtem for the better government of the boroughs had no idea of its being fully canvaſſed before the next ſeſſion of Parliament. All that he therefore meant to propoſe, was for leave to preſent to the Houſe, the various petitions in favour of the meaſure. That which he held in his hand was from the inhabitants of the city of Glaſgow, containing near 1500 ſignatures of men in every view of the higheſt reſpectability and independence. He, however, was ſorry to obſerve, that he had been informed, from very high authority, that the prayer of the petitioners could not, according to the regulations of the Houſe, be conſidered this ſeſſion of Parliament, the time of receiving private petitions having expired, and this being ſuppoſed to come under that deſcription. Although he very much reſpected the ſource of intelligence from whence this opinion was derived, yet he was free to ſay, that a petition, containing the ſignatures of ſuch a numerous claſs of men, certainly could not, ſtrictly ſpeaking, be conſidered as a private petition, but was in every ſenſe of the word a public petition, conſequently demanded the attention of Parliament. He read an extract from it, which ſtated, in a very perſpicuous manner, the great hardſhips which the petitioners and the people of Scotland ſuffered from the preſent corrupt government of the Royal Boroughs, particularly ſo far as related to the management of the revenue; that acts of enormity and peculation exiſted, and ought to be remedied; and the petitioners prayed that the Houſe would take the ſubject into conſideration, and enact ſuch a ſalutary reform as to them in their wiſdom ſhould appear neceſſary. Mr Sheridan concluded by moving for leave to preſent the petition.

The *Speaker* aſked if the Corporation of Glaſgow was held by charter or by act of Parliament? Being informed that it was held by charter; he obſerved with reſpect to the object of the petition being extended to other boroughs in Scotland, it was ſtill contrary to the orders of the Houſe to receive it; for it was always the cuſtom of Parliament to conſider any petition that was preſented by a particular body of perſons, although the prayer might be to obtain a general object, as a private petition; and as this had not been preſented within the limited time, he thought it could not be received.

Mr *Fox* roſe to ſupport his Hon. Friend. Notwithſtanding what had been advanced by the Right Hon. Gentleman, who ſo reſpectably filled the Chair, he thought the ſubject deſerved a different conſideration. It was, in his opinion, a petition of as public and univerſal a nature as any which had ever been preſented. No man could deny that the publicity of its object comprehended the idea of univerſality to a very great extent, conſequently the application of the word *private* was futile in the extreme. He applauded the meaſure of reform; and ſo far as his inveſtigation had proceeded, he thought it claimed the concurrence of Parliament. Indeed he had only heard one ſide of the queſtion; but there were ſuch convincing arguments advanced, that he apprehended every impartial perſon would be of a ſimilar opinion. Gentlemen ſhould recollect, that the final queſtion concerning the propriety or impropriety of a Reform of the Royal Boroughs of Scotland was not now meant to be diſcuſſed. It was only propoſed, that the petition ſhould be preſented, in order that the members might be appriſed of the new ſyſtem, and come forward prepared for a diſcuſſion early next ſeſſion of Parliament.

The *Speaker* perſiſted in his opinion. He thought that on ſeveral accounts it was a private petition. It did not appear ſanctioned by all the members of the Royal Boroughs of Scotland as petitioning in favour of the Reform, but only by a few, who, when compared to the majority of the people, were very inconſiderable.

Mr *Fox* recurred to the ſentiments which he had delivered in defence of the petitioners, and argued very ſtrenuouſly. He apprehended that a few individuals, however inſignificant, had a right to petition Parliament for the repeal of an act which was conſidered as univerſally obnoxious. Viewing the ſubject in this light, the preſent petitioners demanded the attention of the Houſe, their mode of application being ſtrictly conſtitutional. As to any inſinuations againſt the impropriety of the petitioners meaſures, he was perfectly convinced, that, conſtitutionally conſidered, two or three natives of Scotland, living in Cornwall, or in any part of Great Britain, had a right to petition Parliament againſt any ſyſtem, the operation or exiſtence of which was attended with univerſal injury to their fellow ſubjects in Scotland; and that ſuch petitions merited the mature deliberation of that Houſe.

Mr *Dundas* roſe, and deſired the attention of the Houſe to the time and ſhape in which this buſineſs was introduced. It had been kept back during the ſeſſions, and was now brought forward in the very laſt moment, when nothing could poſſibly be done. The purpoſe, he ſaid, was abundantly plain. The Hon. Gentleman, who held the petition in his hand, if he had been zealous in the buſineſs, might have made a motion in proper time; but that would not do. The motion, if negatived, put an end to the buſineſs. A petition, therefore, was introduced, which had given another Right Hon. Gentleman an opportunity of differing in opinion from the firſt authority in the houſe, and, if allowed to lie on the table, would give reaſon for propagating an opinion in the country from whence the petition came, that the buſineſs had, in ſome degree, been entertained or countenanced by parliament. He begged leave, therefore, to make the proper motion, which was, *That this Houſe do adjourn.*

Mr *Grey* mentioned, that he held in his hand a petition from a numerous and reſpectable body of the inhabitants of Dundee. He would not, however, urge the preſenting of it at preſent, he agreeing in ſome particulars with the laſt Right Hon. Gentleman, that it would be better to take the ſubject into conſideration in a fuller Houſe; but as to the ſalutary effects likely to be derived from the adoption of the reform ſo earneſtly recommended, he did not entertain the ſmalleſt ſhadow of a doubt, conſequently it ſhould have his moſt cordial ſupport.

Mr *Dempſter* deſired to ſay a few words to apologize for the delay, which he apprehended not to be the fault of the petitioners, as their agents, he believed, conſumed their time in making applications to himſelf and other Gentlemen of Scotland, without effect, and only at laſt ſucceeded with his Hon. friends to take it up, who no doubt underſtood the nature of it much better than he did, or any other Gentlemen from the north. One of the petitions, he believed, in the hands of an Hon. friend near him, was from people in one of his own burghs, whom he had not the honour to know. He was ſorry, however, their petition came too late to be heard, and therefore he held himſelf obliged to the Hon. Gentleman who had moved an adjournment.

Mr *Auſtruther* oppoſed the motion. He condemned in general terms the object of the petitioners, and was ſurpriſed that the matter had not been ſooner brought forward, he being informed that many of the gentlemen had been ſeveral months in town.

Lord *Maitland* alſo roſe with a petition in his hand. He warmly recommended this propoſition for a Reform, and beſtowed high encomiums on the projectors of the plan. He urged the propriety of receiving the petitions.

Mr *Sheridan* defended the conduct of the Gentlemen who officiated as delegates from Scotland. He declared, that their attention to the truſt repoſed in them by their countrymen deſerved the higheſt panegyric, as he never ſaw any deſcription of men more ſincerely or more warmly bent upon the particular object of their purſuit. Previous to their reſidence in London, they had ſhewn the greateſt attention and activity to the laudable plan which had been brought forward; and although they had been ſeveral weeks in town, their time had been ſtrictly occupied in the duties incumbent upon them. They had viſited and ſolicited all the repreſentatives from their own country, who had to a man rejected their profers, refuſing to countenance a Reform which militated ſo eſſentially againſt the intereſt of their conſtituents. The gentlemen alluded to were not, however, diſcouraged, but proceeded with that manly perſeverance and fortitude which ſhould always command ſucceſs. If the queſtion of adjournment were now carried, he promiſed that the buſineſs ſhould be reſumed as early as poſſible next ſeſſion of Parliament.

Sir *John Sinclair* diſapproved of the intended plan, but promiſed to ſubmit to the Houſe, next ſeſſion of Parliament, a propoſition for a new ſyſtem of the government of the Royal Boroughs.

Mr *Adam* ſaid, that the perſons in the management of this buſineſs had no pretence for having conducted it in the manner they had done, or run themſelves into the difficulty in which they now ſtood. That in Scotland the matter had been in agitation for years, and the agents had been in London for a great part of the ſeſſion. That their induſtry otherways could not be doubted, if the large bundle of pamphlets was looked at, written and diſperſed by them, which he now held in his hand. That he had no doubt his Hon. friends had read and conſidered all theſe books, and particularly had made themſelves maſters of the quantity of Broad Scotch they contained. The main queſtion, he ſaid, turned upon the repeal of an act of the parliament of Scotland, paſſed only ſome hundred years ago; and it was a pity his Hon. friend could not be allowed to ſhow his proficiency, otherwiſe he ſhould certainly deſire him (Mr Sheridan) to read to the Houſe the act of Parliament deſired to be repealed.

Mr *Fox*, Mr *Sheridan*, Mr *Auſtruther*, and ſome other gentlemen were upon their legs ſeveral times, when Mr Dundas's queſtion of adjournment was carried; every member underſtanding, that the ſubject of Reform is to be reſumed very early next ſeſſion of Parliament.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, *May* 30.

Algiers, *April* 26. The plague encreaſes here daily, and has cauſed the moſt terrible ravages. The 22d of this month, there died, in the ſpace of 24 hours, 11 Chriſtians, 27 Jews, and 184 Moors. The following days to the preſent day, much the ſame number have died; and by calculating the total of the people carried off ſince the new year, it is computed that in the courſe of the month of January the number was 335 perſons; 557 in February; 1534 in March, and 3721 in April;—together, 6147, of whom 240 were Chriſtians. To this number muſt be added thoſe who died in the four preceding months that the peſtilence broke out; ſo that it is not ſurpriſing that whole villages and diſtricts are almoſt depopulated.

Leyden, *May* 24. The hopes which the inſtances of the Council of State of the Republic had given riſe to, to bring back the States of Gueldres, and thoſe of Utrecht, who hold their ſittings at Amersforth, to ways more moderate and more conformable to Republican principles, are now very feeble indeed. Thoſe of Gueldres had already rejected the overtures made to them even by the Stadtholderian party in Holland, to agree to ſome arrangement with the fugitive citizens of Hattem and Elbourg. The aſſembly at Amersforth has now followed their example, by writing a letter to the States of Holland, wherein they pretend they were attacked in an hoſtile manner by the latter province; and they declare they are going to oppoſe with all their forces, with the aid of their faithful allies, (thoſe of Gueldres) that offenſive proceeding. On this letter it was immediately reſolved, by a majority of the States of Holland, to demand categorically of the Aſſembly of Amersforth, "what they mean by their menaces, that the States of Holland may, on their ſide, take ſuch meaſures as their ſafety ſhall require."

LONDON,——*May* 30.

This day his Majeſty went in ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal aſſent to the Conſolidated Fund bill—the Expiring Laws bill—the Wine allowances bill—the Exciſe Duties bill—the Glaſs Duties bill—the Newcaſtle Play-houſe bill, and ſix other bills; after which his Majeſty made a moſt gracious ſpeech from the Throne; and then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majeſty's command, prorogued both Houſes of Parliament.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales is ſo much recovered as to be pronounced in a fair way; His Highneſs is, however, ſo very weak, that it is with difficulty he can be led from his bed to the ſopha.

Lord Aylſbury was on Monday ſent to Carlton Houſe, expreſsly from their Majeſties, to enquire after his Royal Highneſs, previous to their going to the Abbey; and it was only on the aſſurance that he was much recovered, that they attended the performance.

The Royal Family, and the Court retinue, when they viſited the Abbey on Monday, occupied in all a train of thirteen carriages. Their Majeſties were drawn by a pair of the moſt beautiful cream-coloured horſes we ever beheld. Their coat had the gloſs of ſattin, and their manes and tails appeared in the ſun as if compoſed of threads of gold.

Above 2300 perſons, it is ſaid, excluſive of the performers, were aſſembled yeſterday in Weſtminſter-Abbey.

The drums were ſilenced on relieving the guards on Monday in the Park; and the guns were not fired that day, as uſual on the 29th of May, on account of the Prince's indiſpoſition.

The enſuing birth-day is expected to be the moſt ſplendid that has been known for a courſe of years. Twelve Princes and Princeſſes from the different Courts of Europe, are expected to be preſent, beſides our own Royal Family.

The following papers were laid on the table of the Houſe of Commons:—State of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales's debts to the 5th of July 1786, and alſo an abſtract of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales's three years expenditure from the 5th of July 1783, to the 5th of July 1786.

DEBTS.

		£.	s.	d.
Bonds, ——		13,000	0	0
Purchaſe of Horſes, —		4,000	0	0
Expences of Carlton-houſe,		53,305	16	5
Tradeſmen's Bills, —		90,804	13	7
		161,110	10	0

EXPENDITURE *from July* 1783, *to the 5th of July* 1786.

				£.	s.	d.
Houſehold, ——				29,277	0	0
Privy Purſe, —				16,050	0	0
Payments made by Col. Hotham, Particulars delivered to his Majeſty, ——				37,203	0	0
Other Extraordinary Expences,				11,406	0	0
				93,936	0	0
Salaries and Allowances,	£.	54,734	0 0			
Stables, &c.		37,919	0 0			
Mr Robinſon's Extraordinaries,		7,059	0 0			
				99,712	0	0
				193,648	0	0

The particular tenure of the Dukedom of Cornwall not being generally known, ſome of our readers may probably thank us for explaining it:—A Prince of Wales may be created, but it is neceſſary to be born Duke of Cornwall. In caſe of the demiſe of any Prince of Wales, the Duchy, with its revenues, reverts to the Crown. The preſent King was created Prince of Wales on the death of Frederick his father, but never was Duke of Cornwall, that title being excluſively appropriated to the eldeſt ſon of the King, born whilſt his father is in poſſeſſion of the ſovereignty.

Yeſterday morning, a meſſenger arrived with diſpatches at the Marquis of Carmarthen's office, from

the Hague, which were ſent off to the King at Windſor.

Yeſterday evening, ſeveral meſſengers were ſent off to Scotland and Ireland, from Lord Sydney's office.

Major-General Tonyn is appointed to the command of the 48th regiment of foot, vacant by the death of General Skene. His penſion as Governor of Weſt Florida is thereby ſaved to the nation. This is true political œconomy, and highly creditable to the miniſtry, who have obſerved the ſame rule in a variety of inſtances, beginning with Colonel Barre.

The appointment of General Tonyn came immediately from his Majeſty, without any interference or application whatever. It is determined, we underſtand, to bring forward in this way every officer who has a penſion.

General Skene's makes the eighth regiment that has dropped within the laſt ſix or eight months.

On Monday, Mr Dempſter, for the firſt time in his life, expreſſed his diſapprobation of a meaſure highly neceſſary to the liberty of his country—the Scotch Reform. During the ſummer, however, it is hoped he will ſtudy this ſubject with ſo much attention as to be able to preſerve that character of patriotic conſiſtency which has hitherto gained him the honourable title of one of the moſt independent members of the Houſe of Commons. *Lond. Packet.*

Commodore Johnſtone's late triumph over Capt. Sutton was of ſhort duration:—He lived but *half an hour* after receiving the news, and his laſt breath was employed in returning thanks to the *Lords* for having *preſerved* his honour!

On Sunday laſt was married, by ſpecial licenſe, at Porter's Lodge, Hertfordſhire, the Earl of Altamont, to the Hon. Louiſa Howe, youngeſt daughter of Lord Howe.

On Thurſday died, at the Hot-Wells, Briſtol, the Right Hon. Lord Conningham.

The Nabob of Arcott having, by letter to the King, requeſted that a phyſician may be ſent to him from England, that choice of a proper perſon has been referred by his Majeſty to Sir George Baker, who, we hear, has recommended Dr Paul Jodrell, Fellow of the College of Phyſicians, and one of the Phyſicians of the London Hoſpital.

The Emperor has ſent to Vienna for a million of florins, which are to be ſent immediately to Cherſon in new ducats. We daily expect the iſſue of the negociations between Ruſſia and the Porte, as we learn that the Grand Signior has ſent to Cherſon, Ogluf Emir, with another member of the Miniſtry, to meet the two Sovereigns; and it is generally thought their miſſion will prevent a rupture.

The Utrecht Gazette, which was brought by yeſterday's mail, is dreſſed in deep mourning, and contains a pompous account of the funerals of Meſſ. Viſcher and Van der Vlerk, who were killed in the action, which happened on the 9th inſt. near Jutphaas, between a party of the Burghers of Utrecht, and a detachment of Regulars.

The publications in the Utrecht papers on the late affair at Vaart, exactly reſemble thoſe of the Americans, after the ſkirmiſhes at Lexington and Bunker's Hill; all thoſe killed are *martyrs*, and their funeral obſequies attended with every poſſible demonſtration of popular regard.

General Van Ryſſel, commandant of the Cordon of troops, has ſent to their High Mightineſſes a liſt of the names of the officers of Stuart's regiment, who have declared they will not obey the orders of the States of Holland; and it has been reſolved to diſmiſs them, and to declare their places vacant.—The commandant of the regiment of Heſſe Philipſtal, has alſo written to the States, "That he has judged it proper to diſobey the orders of the States of Holland:" the commanding officer of the regiment of Waldeck, has written, "That he has tranſmitted their orders to the Prince of Waldeck in Germany, for his inſtructions."

By letters from the Hague we learn, that the corps of burghers are diſſolving, and that the Stadtholder is ſoon expected to return to Loo.

Four Dutch Eaſt Indiamen have juſt arrived in the Texel from the Cape; they were miſſing ſhips, and were inſured to a very high amount.

Seven ſhips are now fitting out at Breſt, on an expedition to the South Seas, upon diſcoveries.

Since the commencement of the commercial treaty, buſineſs goes on rapidly at the Cuſtomhouſe. On the firſt day there was an importation of French brandy which amounted to *eighty thouſand pounds*; and the duties upon this article, made up to the middle of laſt week, we hear, fall very little ſhort of *two hundred and fifty thouſand pounds*.

In the exports, our hardware has been ſhipped in great quantities; and amongſt a number of articles ſcarcely conſidered in the treaty, no inconſiderable number of Engliſh books have found their way to the Continent.

Our cottons and Mancheſter goods have, however, received a check, owing entirely to too great a ſpeculation in thoſe articles. They advanced previouſly to the treaty in a greater degree of increaſe than any of our other commodities, as was felt in the retail by the Engliſh buyers; but the manufacturers ſo ſoon overſtocked the French market, that they have now fallen to their original price.

The French are indefatigable in their exertions to vie with us in the hardware branch, but hitherto without ſucceſs. Twenty-five artiſans in that branch, we are told, have been lately releaſed from York Caſtle, where they had been confined for ſmall debts, amounting in the whole to little more than 200 l. on condition of their ſettling with their families in France.

No buſineſs done this day at 'Change.

WIND AT DEAL, MAY 29. N. W.

EDINBURGH.

His MAJESTY's MOST GRACIOUS SPEECH, *to both Houſes of Parliament, on Wedneſday, May* 30. 1787.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I cannot cloſe this Seſſion of Parliament without expreſſing my entire approbation of the zeal and aſſiduity with which you have applied yourſelves to the important objects which I recommended to your attention, and at the ſame time returning you my particular thanks for the proofs which you have given of your affection for me, and for my family and government.

The aſſurances which I receive from foreign powers of their good diſpoſition to this country, and the continuance of the general tranquillity of Europe, afford me great ſatisfaction; but diſſentions unhappily prevail among the States of the United Provinces, which, as a friend and well-wiſher to the Republic, I cannot ſee without the moſt real concern.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

The chearfulneſs with which you have granted the neceſſary ſupplies, and the ample manner in which you have provided for the ſeveral eſtabliſhments, demand my ſincereſt thanks.

I ſee with particular ſatisfaction that you have at the ſame time been able to furniſh the ſum annually appropriated to the reduction of the national debt without impoſing any new burdens on my people.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I reflect with peculiar pleaſure on the meaſures which you have taken for enabling me to carry into effect the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce with the Moſt Chriſtian King, and for facilitating the collection and ſimplifying the accounts of the various branches of the revenue, which I truſt will be productive of the moſt beneficial effects. And I rely upon your uſing your beſt endeavours in your ſeveral counties to carry into effect the meaſures which have been taken for the prevention of illicit trade, and to promote good order and induſtry among every claſs of my ſubjects.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majeſty's command, ſaid:

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

It is his Majeſty's Royal will and pleaſure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tueſday, the thirty-firſt day of July next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tueſday, the thirty-firſt day of July next.

Extract of a letter from London, May 29.

"The late oppoſition to the Edinburgh bill by the proprietors of Miln's Square, met with the reception in the Houſe of Lords which it deſerved. The objection originally ſtated in the Houſe of Commons was, that the Magiſtrates, under the pretence of accommodating the Public, were graſping at a profit by an alteration of the buildings. An immediate anſwer was given to this—the Magiſtrates totally declaimed any ſuch intention or idea. Where a large ſum is to be laid out upon a public work, ſuch as a bridge or a harbour, the corporation was intitled to every chance of indemnification which the nature of the undertaking could afford; but here the object was a matter of convenience to the public—nothing more. If, therefore, the proprietors would afford that convenience of their own accord, they were certainly entitled to all the emolument which might ariſe. This anſwer was well received, and a clauſe inſerted to give the proprietors the alternative deſired.

"The matter was attended with difficulties.—The Gentlemen concerned, with no ſmall addreſs, turned theſe very difficulties into objections againſt the bill in the Houſe of Lords. Their cauſe was argued with much ingenuity by Mr Grant, who beſides conteſted the neceſſity of the alteration. Mr Solicitor Dundas made an admirable reply.—For the neceſſity, he appealed to the knowledge of the noble members of the Committee. The entry to the North Bridge, he ſaid, was narrow, inconvenient, and even dangerous in its preſent ſituation. What was it to be when the South Bridge ſhould open, and all the carriages of the City landed almoſt upon the ſame ſpot? That the difficulties ſtated were imaginary; that they had all been foreſeen by the Magiſtrates from the beginning; and from thoſe very circumſtances, aroſe the abſolute neceſſity of an act of Parliament, it being otherwiſe impoſſible to bring ſo many people to agree. That the alternative had been given purpoſely to put all the profits of the buſineſs into their own pockets; and the difficulties they now made ariſing from a conceſſion in their favour, amounted to a complete proof, that the firſt principle of the bill was neceſſary and right, viz. the inveſtment of the property at once in the town of Edinburgh, for the benefit of the public.

"The city and all its inhabitants are under great obligations to the Earl of Moray, Chairman, and other noble Lords who attended the buſineſs. Lord Hopeton had minutely conſidered it, and in an excellent ſpeech, with the plans in his hand, pointed out the abſolute neceſſity and propriety of the improvement. An Engliſh mile of a ſtreet, formed by two grand expenſive bridges, was to be interrupted, deformed, and narrowed by the corner of a ſingle houſe—a houſe which the proprietors of it had alledged would afford a profit by its demolition, and when indulged, they objected the little difficulties that might occur in the diviſion of their little intereſts—objects below the notice of Parliament. Here was no injury to individuals—they were to receive the immediate and full value for their property, or to be allowed to improve it to the utmoſt. The Committee were pleaſed to report accordingly.

"The Earl of Selkirk was not ſatisfied either upon the neceſſity of the improvement, or the right done to the proprietors; he therefore ſtated his objections to the Houſe, which ſeemed to turn upon points of fact. The Lord Chancellor ordered the bill to be read. None of the objections ſtruck the noble Lords, as ariſing from the conception of the bill, which therefore paſſed with the approbation of all preſent, the noble objector excepted.

"N. B. The profits ariſing from the South Bridge to the community, ſeems to have awakened a very untoward ſpirit, hoſtile to the future improvements of the metropolis. The Magiſtrates, it is hoped, will perſevere in the noble and ſpiritrd line in which they have begun. While they ſtand upon the broad baſe of general utility, their oppoſers may amuſe themſelves and throw away their money—the public muſt and will prevail."

Died at Leith, on Thurſday laſt, Mrs Margaret Allan, ſpouſe of Mr Alexander Comb, ſhipmaſter there.

Yeſterday, died at her houſe in the Canongate, the Right Honourable Lady Jane Home, ſiſter to the late Earl of Home.

On the 30th of May laſt, died at the North Ferry, on his way from Bath, Vice-Admiral Robert Duff.

Mrs Helen Carmichael, relict of the deceaſed John Gibſon, Eſq; of Durie, died here the 1ſt curt.

Thurſday night, about ten o'clock, a gentleman coming to town from Muſſelburgh on horſeback, was attacked by two fellows between Brickfield and Jock's Lodge, and whilſt one held the reins, the other attempted to pull him off, and to ſeize his watch; but the gentleman, by putting ſpurs to the horſe, got clear off.

On Wedneſday night, the houſe of Pierſhill, at Jock's Lodge, was broke into, and table-linen and other articles, which had been hung up to dry in the upper ſtorey, the houſe not being poſſeſſed, to a conſiderable value, carried off.

A few days ago, a number of ſmugglers armed, landed a large quantity of contraband goods at Crail, and ſold them by public auction in preſence of the revenue officers, and protected the goods until the purchaſers carried them away. The ſmugglers preſented their arms to the exciſe officers during the tranſaction; and there happened to be no military there for their protection.

Monday laſt, being the Whitſun-Monday fair at Glaſgow, there was a very great ſhew of horſes, chiefly draught, but of the beſt kinds; the ſale was great, and they went off at high prices.

His Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to grant to John Dods, condemned at the laſt Circuit Court of Juſticiary to be hanged at Jedburgh on the 26th inſt. a remiſſion of his ſentence, on condition of tranſportation for ſeven years.

On Wedneſday laſt, was executed at Dumfries, William Ritchie, for the murder of Mary Higgens, a girl of nineteen years, who was ſeven months gone with child by him. His body was afterwards given to the ſurgeons, in order to be anatomized.—Ritchie was about twenty-nine years of age, was born within three miles of Kircudbright in the county of Galloway, and was bred a labourer. At the time he committed this barbarous action, he ſerved with a farmer near Dumfries. Mary Higgens, a poor infane girl, ſerved in the ſame family; and Ritchie taking advantage of her weakneſs, ſhe fell with child, which ſhe endeavoured to conceal till it would no longer hide. In order to get quit of the child, he, in the month of September laſt, firſt conceived the deſign of taking away her life. Accordingly, one day, having gone to the field, being harveſt time, with one of his fellow-ſervants, and knowing the poor girl was alone in the houſe, he gave his comerade his hook to hold, pretending he had forgot ſomething in the houſe; and having gone in, found the girl ſcraping potatoes, and only a child of between five and ſix years of age in the houſe with her. He immediately went forward to the poor girl, as if to ſalute her; and, pulling back her head, cut her throat from ear to ear; then jumped out of a window, and ran back to the corn-field. His maſter, obſerving ſome blood on his hands, ſaid to him, "What makes you "ſtay ſo long behind the reſt? I am afraid you "have been about ſomething that does not altogether "pleaſe me."—To this Ritchie made no reply. In a ſhort time after, word was brought to the field, that Mary Higgens was murdered. The maſter examined the ſervants, who all ſtrenuouſly refuſed they knew any thing of the matter. But when they came to Ritchie, he at firſt hung his head, and ſaid nothing; but, afterwards, with a bold face, denied the fact.—The child, however, told, that the man who murdered her aunt went out at the back window into the garden.—The maſter, upon this, called all his ſervants together, to ſee whoſe foot was neareſt the ſtamp or impreſſion that was on the outſide of the window. Ritchie was the laſt who was examined; and being conſcious he was the guilty perſon, he trembled for fear, and ſaid to his maſter, that he thought his foot anſwered the neareſt. His maſter then deſired him, if he was guilty, to flee for his life; but, if innocent, to ſtand and clear himſelf; (probably with a view to try what Ritchie would do). He, however, declined running away, and ſaid he would ſtay and clear himſelf. But, what was his ſurpriſe, when, upon the corpſe being lifted, the child cried out, "This is the man that "cut my aunt's throat!" He was immediately ſtruck with horror, betrayed his guilt, and was taken into cuſtody.—He died penitent.

Society for Propagating Chriſtian Knowledge in Scotland.

The Annual Sermon for the Society, will be preached in the New Church, Edinburgh, on Thurſday, the 7th current, by the Rev. Profeſſor George Hall of St Andrew's. The ſervice will begin preciſely at 12 o'clock. The collection at the Church door to be applied for buying books to the poor ſcholars in the Society's ſchools.

A General Meeting of the Society will be held in their own Hall immediately after divine ſervice. *It is entreated the Members of the Society would attend on this occaſion.*

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

YOUR inſertion of the following piece of information in your paper of to-night, will oblige your daily reader, and one who wiſhes to ſtand up as a friend of injured merit.

Whereas a letter, about eighteen months ago, publiſhed here, and written by a gentleman abroad, directed to a Lady in this country, while it ſeverely attacked, and with the moſt flagrant injuſtice, her character; at the ſame time it threw diſgrace on the author, as well as on thoſe of his friends that authoriſed its publication: It is now hereby intimated, that an *Anſwer* is preparing, and will ſoon be publiſhed, together with the writer's name.

The reaſon of an anſwer not being ſooner given was, that the facts, which have many of them ſince appeared, were not then fully collected to clear up and elucidate that dark affair.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Edin. June 2. 1787. A. B.

State of the Thermometer ſince our laſt:

Thurſday, May 31.	8 o'clock,	P. M.	56
Friday, June 1.	8 ——	A. M.	55
	8 ——	P. M.	50
Saturday, —— 2.	8 ——	A. M.	48

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND,

May 27. Jean, of and from Montroſe, Brown, for Riga, ballaſt.
Endeavour of Weighton, Adair, from Memel, for Weighton, with timber.
Britannia of London, Morriſon, from ditto, for London, with ditto.
Jean of Montroſe, Hutton, from Riga, for Montroſe, with flax.
John of ditto, Kenny, from ditto, for ditto, with ditto.
Happy Janet of Dunbar, Tait, from Memel, for Dunbar, with timber.
Nancy of Irvine, Brown, from ditto, for Air, ditto.
Friendſhip of Air, Hunter, from ditto, for Air, ditto.
Nancy of Dundee, Rollo, from Lichaw, for Dundee, with oats.
Mathieſon of ditto, Jolly, from Riga, for Montroſe, with flax.
Betſey of Montroſe, Valentine, from ditto, for ditto, with ditto.
29. Janet, of and from Banff, Wilſon, for Dantzick, ballaſt.
Perth, of and from Perth, Engliſh, for ditto, in ditto.
Katharine, of and from Leith, Maſſon, for St Peterſburgh, ditto.
Friends Good Will of Leith, Crawford, from Amſterdam, for ditto, in ditto.
Ruſſel of Saltcoats, Kirkwood, from Dublin, for ditto.
Peggy of Dyſart, Pearſon, from Caſtleir, for Memel.

Elſinore, 19th May 1787. Wind N.

WOOD AND HOWDEN.

IF the next in Kin of Thomas Cuthbert, a Native of Inverneſs, but late ſurgeon of his Majeſty's Tender Betſey, deceaſed, will apply to Mr Samuel Cochran, watchmaker, near Wapping-Church, in the county of Middleſex, he or ſhe may hear of ſomething to his or her advantage.

This Day is Publiſhed,
BY WILLIAM CREECH,
In a neat Portable Vol. price 5 s. 6d. bound,
AN ITALIAN AND ENGLISH
POCKET DICTIONARY,
Compiled from the beſt authorities, and the Italian words properly accented.
By G. GRAGLIA,
Teacher of the Italian Language.
Alſo this day is publiſhed,
By WILLIAM CREECH,
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Dr Taylor's Letter to Dr Johnſon, on the Immortality of the Soul, ſtitched, 1 s. 6 d.
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Lord Buchan's and Dr Minto's Life, Writings, and Inventions of Lord Napier of Merchiſton, 4to. 7 s. 6 d. boards.
The Lounger, a new edition, with amendments, 3 vols. 12mo. 9 s. bound.

Aſſembly, Tap, Punch and Fruit-houſe,
DIRECTLY oppoſite to the weſt coach-entry of the Aſſembly Rooms, Roſe-Street, by BOYD AND COMPANY.
N. B. Felix Calvert's, Whitebread's, and Wiggins's ENTIRE BUTT BEER, ſold in tankards and pints, both in doors and out, as in London. To prevent miſtakes, the pots in which the Porter is ſold out of the houſe, to be called for, if not returned within one hour after delivery.
Dinners dreſſed on the ſhorteſt notice.
Wines, Fruits, &c.——Oyſters in their ſeaſon.
Liquors neat as imported, Wholeſale and Retail.

STOCKING WARE-HOUSE.
WILLIAM BEGBIE, Hoſier, takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public, That he has removed from the ſhop he formerly poſſeſſed, front of the Exchange, to the firſt ſhop above Warriſton's Cloſe, Luckenbooths, where he continues to SELL all kinds of HOSIERY GOODS on the moſt reaſonable terms. He returns his grateful acknowledgements to all thoſe his employers for paſt favours, and earneſtly ſolicits a continuance of their patronage, which he will endeavour at all times to merit, by furniſhing them with the beſt of Hoſiery at the loweſt prices.
Commiſſions from the country punctually attended to.

DEBT TO SELL.
TO be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of Peter Lee vintner in Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 20th June current, at ſix o'clock afternoon,
A DECREE OF ADJUDICATION, at the inſtance of William Dickſon late diſtiller in Laſſwade, over certain ſubjects lying in and about the village of Laſſwade, for the accumulate ſum of 802 l. 10 s. Sterling, dated 7th July 1779, Upſet price reduced to 200 l.
The adjudication and grounds thereof, with the conditions of roup, to be ſeen in the hands of James Skinner writer in Edinburgh.

NOTICE.
To the CREDITORS of THOMAS CAMPBELL, late Tobacconiſt in Edinburgh.
IT is requeſted that ſuch perſons as are Creditors to the ſaid Thomas Campbell, will, before the 20th of June current, give in a ſtate of their claims to John Campbell jun. writer to the ſignet.

Notice to Creditors.
IF any having claims on the deceaſed JOHN STURROCK merchant in Edinburgh have neglected to give in the ſame in conſequence of former notices, it is intreated they will, without delay, lodge them with John Peat writer in Edinburgh, as a diviſion of the produce of the effects ſold will ſoon be made. If therefore any of the Creditors neglect this notice, they will have themſelves to blame ſhould their payment be poſtponed.

Edinburgh Leather Market.

THE LEATHER MARKET of this City being now fully eſtabliſhed in an area at the foot of the Cowgate, and the Magiſtrates being determined, that the directions of the late act of Parliament ſhall be ſtrictly complied with, have, for the information of all concerned, ordered the following clauſes in an Engliſh act of Parliament, of the 1ſt of James I. cap. 22d, now extended to Scotland, by an act of the 24th of his preſent Majeſty Geo. III. cap. 19th, to be publiſhed; and perſons who ſhall tranſgreſs, may depend that their Leather will be ſeized, and the fines levied with rigour.

§ 14.

"AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That no perſon or perſons ſhall put or cauſe to be put to ſale, exchange, or otherwiſe depart with, any tanned leather, red and unwrought, but in open fair or market, unleſs the ſame hath been before ſearched and ſealed; nor ſhall offer to ſale any ſuch leather, before the ſame be ſearched and ſealed according to the directions in this act, upon pain of forfeiture, for every piece of leather ſo ſold, or otherways departed with, 6 s. 8 d.; and for every dozen of calves ſkins 3 s. 4 d.; and alſo the leather ſo diſpoſed of or bought, or the value thereof."

§ 15.

"TANNERS putting to ſale any leather inſufficiently tanned, or not thoroughly dried, the ſame being found ſo by the triers of leather, ſhall forfeit the whole piece of ſuch leather, or ſo much thereof as ſhall be found inſufficiently tanned, or not thoroughly dried; the ſame to be cut off by the direction of the ſaid triers."

§ 38.

"ALL red tanned leather brought into the City of London, or within three miles thereof, whether it be to be ſold, or be bought beforehand or not, ſhall be brought to Leadenhall Market before it be houſed, and there viewed whether it hath been ſearched or ſealed, and ſhall alſo be regiſtered by the ſearchers, with half ſuch fees to be paid for ſuch of the ſaid tanned leather as ſhall be brought out of the ſaid City, or three miles from the ſame, and ſhall be duly ſearched and ſealed before it be brought within the ſaid City, as expreſſed in this act for leather ſold in Leadenhall; upon pain, that the perſon houſing, or not bringing his leather to Leadenhall, as aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit, for every hide or ſkin, 6 s. 8 d."

§ 39.

"NO tanned leather ſhall be ſold within the City of London, or three miles diſtant from it, before the ſame be duly ſearched and ſealed, upon pain of forfeiture, or the full value thereof."

Edinburgh, May 30. 1787.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JAMES ROBERTSON and COMPANY, late Merchants in Portſoy, and of JAMES and ALEXANDER ROBERTSON the Partners of ſaid Company, as Individuals.

AT a General Meeting of the ſaid Creditors, held at Edinburgh the 28th day of May 1787, three years after the date of the ſequeſtration, in terms of the ſtatute, it was ſuggeſted, and unanimouſly approved of by thoſe preſent, as the beſt and moſt expeditious method of winding up the bankrupts affairs, to diſpoſe of their outſtanding debts and remaining effects by public auction, conform to the late bankrupt act, paſſed in the 23d year of his preſent Majeſty; and the truſtee on the real and perſonal eſtate of the bankrupts was enjoined to call a general meeting of the creditors, for the purpoſe of taking the meaſure into conſideration, and giving ſuch directions in regard to it as they may judge proper.

William Brodie writer in Edinburgh, the Truſtee, therefore, hereby gives notice, that a general meeting of the ſaid creditors is to be held within the Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, on Tueſday the 3d day of July next, at one o'clock afternoon, for the purpoſe of giving directions relative to the ſtate of the ſaid outſtanding debts and effects, in terms of the ſtatute.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM TURNER Sen. Smith in Greenock.

THAT upon the 12th May laſt, the Lord Eſkgrove, officiating as Ordinary on the bills, was pleaſed to ſequeſtrate the whole real and perſonal eſtate of the ſaid William Turner, upon the application of him, with concurrence of creditors to the extent required by law, and to appoint his creditors to meet at Greenock on the 23d May laſt, in order to chuſe an interim factor.

That the creditors having accordingly met, they made choice of Hugh Crawford ſen. writer in Greenock, to be interim factor upon the ſaid ſequeſtrated eſtate, who accepted thereof and found caution; and they appointed a general meeting of the creditors for the purpoſe of chuſing a truſtee or truſtees, to be held within the houſe of John M'Keehne vintner in Greenock, upon the 11th day of July next, at one o'clock afternoon.

And upon application of the ſaid factor, the ſheriff of Renfrewſhire has appointed Saturday the 9th day of June curt. and the three ſucceeding Saturdays at 12 o'clock noon each of the ſaid days, within the court-hall of the tolbooth of Paiſley, as the diets for examining the ſaid William Turner, his family, and others acquainted with his buſineſs.

Of all which this public notice is given, that the creditors may attend the ſaid meeting and examinations, in terms of the ſtatute.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN BROWN, late Merchant, Tolbooth Wynd, Leith.

AT a General Meeting of ſaid Creditors, held at Edinburgh on Wedneſday laſt, in terms of the late ſtatute anent bankrupts, and an act of ſequeſtration of the ſaid John Brown's eſtate real and perſonal, dated 11th May laſt, James Skinner, writer in Edinburgh, was choſen interim factor on ſaid eſtate; and another meeting of the creditors was appointed to be held within the Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 1ſt Auguſt next, for the purpoſe of chuſing a Truſtee or Truſtees.—Whereof this notice is given to all concerned.

On Thurſday next the 7th current, at eleven o'clock forenoon, there will be ſold by public roup, at his cellars in Leith, the whole remaining effects of the ſaid John Brown.

Thoſe indebted to the ſaid John Brown, will pay in what they owe to the interim factor, on or before the 20th curt.

FARMS IN GALLOWAY.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THE LANDS of BALMORE, MUILE, and KENMURE, together or ſeparately. Theſe Farms ſuppoſed to conſiſt of about 1000 acres; lie contiguous; are ſix miles from Glenluce, and nine from Newton-Stewart.

The great military road paſſes through them for above a mile and a quarter. The Farms are nearly of the ſame extent, and are rented together at 100 l. per annum (free from all deductions,) for four years, but if let for a longer period, a conſiderable riſe would take place; and they are beſides very capable of improvement, a great part of each being arable; and lime may be had at Glenluce.

If not ſold by the 20th July, theſe lands will on that day be put up to public ſale at Wigton, and the upſet price advertiſed ſometime before the day of ſale.

For further particulars, apply to Mr Erſkine, clerk to the ſignet, Edinburgh, Mr Samuel M'Caul at Newton-Stewart, or William M'Connel at Wigton, who will receive offers from perſons inclining to purchaſe.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ADAM MURE of Livingſton.

THE Truſtee for the Creditors having ordered a dividend among them, the ſame will begin to be paid by John Hunter, writer to the ſignet, on Tueſday the 5th of June current. The Creditors or their doers, will bring with them their grounds of debt, that the payment of the dividend may be marked on them.

SALE OF GOGAR.

To be SOLD by public voluntary Roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 25th day of July next,

THE LANDS and BARONY of GOGAR, lying in the parish of Corſtorphine, and county of Edinburgh.

The property lands of this eſtate amount to above 860 Scots acres, and, including feu-duties, pay 1405 l. 19 s. 2 d. Sterling of groſs yearly rent. There is an excellent manſion-houſe, offices, and garden, alſo a conſiderable quantity of old and young planting upon the eſtate. It holds blench of the Crown, and is valued in the ceſs books of the county at 1440 l. Scots. The proprietor has right to the teinds of part of the barony. The whole are valued, and within a few ſhillings of being exhauſted.

Part of this eſtate has been long incloſed, and, by the laſt leaſes, the tenants are taken bound to incloſe the remainder, which is nearly completed. There are promiſing appearances of coal in the grounds, and, on that account, coal is reſerved in the vaſſals feu-charters.

The eſtate of Gogar is ſituated within four meaſured miles of the city of Edinburgh; and the turnpike roads from Edinburgh to Glaſgow, by Linlithgow and by Bathgate, both paſs through the grounds.

Apply to James Gray writer, Merchant-ſtreet, Edinburgh, who has powers to conclude a private bargain. Thomas Ferguſſon tenant in Gogar, will ſhow the lands.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

Sale of the Eſtate of Redcaſtle.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 4th day of July 1787, at ſix o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of REDCASTLE, lying in the parishes of Kilerman and Kilmalie-Weſter, and county of Roſs. Theſe lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the ceſs-books of the county at 1491 l. At a moderate converſion of the victual, they yield of yearly rent about 1200 l. Sterling; and being very extenſive, and ſtill in their natural ſtate, they are capable of great improvement. Their ſituation is uncommonly agreeable. They lie along the navigable friſh of Beauly, which bounds them on the ſouth, for the ſpace of about five miles. They are diſtant from the burgh of Inverneſs only about two miles. The ſoil is of an exceeding good quality, dry and healthy; and, owing to the ſouth expoſure, the crops are more early than in the moſt ſouthern parts of Scotland. The manſion-houſe is fit to accommodate a large family. The gardens are extenſive, and yield fruits of all kinds in great plenty, early, and of the beſt quality. There is a conſiderable ſalmon-fiſhing upon the eſtate, and white fiſh, and ſhell-fiſh of all kinds. The low-country game upon it is plenty; and all ſorts of Highland game within a few miles of it. There is ſome natural wood, and the plantations upon the eſtate are extenſive, and in thriving condition.

Any of the tenants upon the eſtate will ſhew the lands; and the rental, title-deeds, and articles of roup are to be ſeen in the hands of John Tait writer to the ſignet, Park Place, Edinburgh; and to whom any perſon may apply who wiſhes to purchaſe by private bargain.

The Eſtate of Old Montroſe.

TO be SOLD by public auction, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Tueſday the 3d day of July next, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The LANDS and BARONY of OLD MONTROSE, The Lands of MARYTOWN, BONNITOWN and FULLERTOWN, and others, all lying in the parish of Marytown, and ſhire of Forfar.

The free rental of this eſtate is 1107 l. including the farms in the proprietor's natural poſſeſſion; valued rent, holding of the Crown, about 2400 l. Scots. The greateſt part of the eſtate has been under leaſes for a long period, and ſeveral of them a good many years ſtill to run. At preſent the rents are not one half of the real worth.

A great deal has been done on this eſtate, both uſeful and ornamental. The plantations are thriving, and ſufficiently advanced for beauty and ſhelter, and the river of Southeſk is navigable to the houſe.

Mr Hercules Mill will ſhow the lands; and the purchaſer may have immediate acceſs to the houſe, policy, and farm in the proprietor's poſſeſſion; and the rental, progreſs of writs, and conditions of ſale are in the hands of James Rutherford, writer to the ſignet, who has alſo power to treat for a private ſale.

Sale of Lands in the county of Stirling.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Friday the 29th day of June curt. to begin at one o'clock afternoon,

The Lands of TORWOOD; alſo theſe detached FARMS, called CRAWNEST, LOCHS, and BELLSDYKE, all lying in the parishes of Larbert and Airth, and county of Stirling.

The ſituation of Torwood is remarkably beautiful, commanding a delightful and moſt extenſive proſpect, and there are a great quantity of valuable trees of various kinds upon the lands. There is a part of the Torwood of conſiderable value, lying to the north of the road, leading from Falkirk to Stirling, which is held few of the proprietor of Torwood, and is now in non-entry, ſo that the purchaſer will be entitled to an entry from the vaſſal.—The ſoil of the other farms is extremely good, and their vicinity to Carron Works greatly encreaſes their value.

The lands of Torwood, and each of the farms, will be put up to roup ſeparately.

For farther particulars apply to John Dundas, clerk to the ſignet.

William Lewis, at the houſe of Canonhall, will ſhow the grounds.

Judicial Sale, by Adjournment.

Upſet Price Reduced.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament or New Seſſion houſe of Edinburgh, upon the 28th day of June 1787, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven in the afternoon,

The REMAINING PART of the SUBJECT which belonged to Andrew Cranſton, in the Abbey of Holyroodhouſe, viz.

I. The Tenement of Houſes and Pertinents, lying in the Abbey, ſet in tack to Mrs Binning, the free yearly rent of which is proved to be 47 l. 12 s. 10 d. Sterling, and the upſet price, which was formerly fixed at 563 l. 2 s. 2 d. Sterling, being twelve years purchaſe of the proven rent, is now reduced to 500 l. Sterling.

II. The Tenement of Houſes lying in the Abbey, now or lately poſſeſſed by Andrew Cranſton, William Lamb, and Mrs Crawford, the free yearly rent of which amounts to 26 l. 17 s. 9 d. 3-12ths Sterling, valued at 268 l. 18 s. 1 d. being at the rate of ten years purchaſe; but the upſet price is now reduced to 250 l. Sterling.

III. The yearly Feu-duty of 8 l. Sterling, and the Caſualities of Superiority exigible by Mr Cranſton, in virtue of a feu-charter granted to him by the late George Miller brewer in the Abbey. This ſuperiority is proven to be worth 168 l. Sterling, being twenty-one years purchaſe of the feu-duty; but the upſet price is now reduced to 155 l. Sterling.

The conditions of ſale and title-deeds are in the office of Mr John Callender depute-clerk of Seſſion; and copies of the proven rental may be got from Kenneth Mackenzie jun. writer to the ſignet.

Sale of Lands in Roxburgh-ſhire.

To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, on Friday the 15th day of June 1787, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

THE Lands and Eſtate of CHESTERS, lying in the parishes of Ancrum, Jedburgh, and Bedrule, and ſhire of Roxburgh, meaſuring about a thouſand Engliſh acres, and rented at 365 l. Sterling.

Theſe lands hold of the Crown, and ſtand rated in the ceſs-books of the county at 965 l. Scots.—They are ſituated upon the banks of the Tiviot, about half way betwixt Kelſo and Hawick, and are capable of great improvement, being moſtly arable, and in their natural ſtate. The whole are under ſhort leaſes, expiring at Whitſunday 1791, at which time a conſiderable advance of rent may be expected, as the greateſt part of the eſtate was let at a very unfavourable period, and much under the former rent.

William Turnbull, tenant in Craig, near Cheſters, will ſhow the grounds; and for further particulars, apply to the proprietor at Jedburgh, or William Balderſton, writer to the ſignet, in whoſe hands the rantal, title-deeds, and articles of ſale, may be ſeen.

LANDS IN ROSS-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, on Friday the 22d day of June curt. betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven in the afternoon,

The Lands of MEIKLE KINDEACE, with the mills thereof, lying in the parish of Nigg, and county of Roſs. The rent of this eſtate, after deducting miniſter's ſtipend, and a feu-duty payable from the mills, amounts by a judicial rental, taken ſome years ago, to 258 bolls 2 firlots 3 pecks of victual, beſides kains and other cuſtoms.

The eſtate is moſt delightfully ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the bay of Cromarty.—The ſoil is univerſally of a rich quality.—There is a manſion-houſe and offices on the premiſes, which may be put into repair at a moderate expence.—There are two plantations of fir trees of conſiderable extent, and in a very thriving condition, both fit for thinning, and immediately uſeful for various country purpoſes.—In the heart of one of the plantations, a ſpace of upwards of 60 acres of a level, very improveable muir, has been left unplanted with a view to its being cultivated, which, with a little outlay of money, will make a beautiful well ſheltered field.—In that part of the friſh of Cromarty, which bounds the eſtate, there is found at low water, an inexhauſtible quantity of ſhells, fit either for manure, (and which has been very ſucceſsfully applied in that way) or for burning into lime. The whole lands are out of leaſe at Whitſunday

The lands hold of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to vote for a member of Parliament for the county; and the title-deeds are clear and complete.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe by private bargain betwixt and the day of ſale, may apply to Charles M'Intoſh, writer to the ſignet, in whoſe hands the progreſs of writs, articles of roup, and rental may be ſeen; and who will give any further information that may be wanted.

Mr George M'Kenzie, reſiding in the houſe of Kindeace, will ſhow the eſtate and plantations.

SALE OF LANDS

In Kinroſs and Fife ſhires.

TO be SOLD by roup, in the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 11th day of July next, betwixt five and ſix o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of BLAIR, the Lands of KINNAIRD, DICHENDAD, and DOWHILL, with the teinds, parſonage, and vicarage; together with the feu-duties and ſuperiorities of Dowhill-mill, Cleiſh-mill, the lands of Nivingſton and others near the church of Cleiſh, all lying in the parish of Cleiſh, and ſhire of Kinroſs. Alſo, the lands of WOODEND, BLAIRNBATHIE, and CRAIGENCAT, with the teinds thereof, in the pariſhes of Beath and Dunfermline, and ſhire of Fife.

The whole lands lie contiguous, and conſiſt of upwards of 3000 Scots acres, or 3760 Engliſh acres; whereof 1880 Scots acres, or 2380 Engliſh acres, or thereby, are incloſed, including the plantations. There is alſo a proportion of three undivided commonties, whereof a conſiderable part will fall to this eſtate.

The preſent free rent, after deducing miniſters ſtipends ſchoolmaſters ſalaries, and a ſmall feu-duty payable to the abbacy of Dunfermline, is 860 l. 13 s. 7 d. 6-12ths; and there are two liferent-tacks upon the termination of which a conſiderable riſe of rent may be expected.

The plantations upon this eſtate are remarkably flouriſhing and extenſive, and are ſo diſpoſed as to produce ſhelter from all directions, and at ſame time to afford a great variety of beauty and ornament. They were valued in 1772, by a perſon of undoubted ſkill, at 9124 l. 17 s. 8 d. when there was only 327 Scots acres planted. They were alſo valued in 1786, by another perſon of great experience and knowledge at 12,857 l. 14 s. when there was upwards of 500 Scots or 630 Engliſh acres planted. They conſiſt chiefly of oaks; and there is alſo a great variety of all other kinds of foreſt-trees and of larixes, and all the different kinds of pines and firs, and of American and other foreign plants. At the time of the laſt valuation, there exiſted 823,730 trees (whereof there are fully 170,000 oaks) which, at the price put upon them, is only at the rate of 3¼ d. per tree over-head, though there are many of them from 40 to 80 years old, which the laſt valuator reckons fit for immediate ſale, at the value of 5287 l. Theſe 500 acres make no part of the rental, there value being totally eſtimated into that of the plantations.

The ſituation of the place is exceedingly convenient, as the turnpike-road from Queenſferry by Kinroſs to Perth, paſſes through the villages of Kelty-bridge and Maryburgh, which belong to the eſtate. It is diſtant twenty miles from Edinburgh, ten from North Queen's Ferry, five from Kinroſs, and twenty from Perth; and there are plentiful markets in the neighbourhood.

The extenſive improvements made on this eſtate have been by incloſing and planting. The agricultural part has never been overtaken to any extent; there is conſequently great room for improvement in that way, there being coal and lime in the grounds and neighbourhood. The whole lands hold blench of the Crown, and afford three freehold qualifications, two in Kinroſs-ſhire, and one in Fife. There is an exceeding good houſe, with every ſort of conveniency and accommodation for a large family. The kitchen garden contains three acres, laid out with taſte, and plentifully ſtocked with fruit-trees of all ſorts. The fruit-walls are covered with trees of good bearing, and of the beſt kinds.

Except this garden and the court before the houſe, there is no expence neceſſary for keeping as a place; for, though there are ridings and openings through the woods, which ſerve equally for the purpoſe of removing the trees that are cut down, and the purpoſes of walking and riding for pleaſure, they are ſo contrived as to require no expence in maintaining them, or keeping them in order.

There is a bleachfield on this eſtate, with a bleacher's houſe, waſhing-houſe, drying-houſe, and every other neceſſary conveniency, and it is ſupplied at all times with a moſt abundant ſpring of water. There is alſo a lint-mill adjoining to it; and both the field and the mill have full employment. The villages of Maryburgh and Kelty afford all conveniencies that ariſe from the neighbourhood of trades people of every denomination, and are ſo far diſtant from the houſe as to cauſe no inconvenience.

There is plenty of game of all kinds upon the grounds, viz. Grouſe or Muir-fowl, Partridges, Woodcocks, Hares, &c. and the neighbouring Lochs abound with Trout, and all ſorts of freſt-water Fiſh.

For further particulars, enquire at William Leſlie writer to the ſignet, who will ſhow the articles of roup, title-deeds, plans of the eſtate, and tacks; to whom any propoſal for a private bargain may be made.

Robert Bruce at Blair will ſhow the grounds.

Roup of Shop Goods, Shop to Let, &c.

Intimation to Debtors and Creditors.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, on Tueſday the 5th June 1787, within the ſhop of the deceaſed James Forreſt merchant, Graſs market, Edinburgh,

The WHOLE GOODS belonging to the deceaſed, conſiſting of a large, and general aſſortment of Dye-ſtuffs, freſh and good, particularly a large quantity of Indigoes, a good deal of Iron and Steel, Black Soap, Hard and Soft Aſhes, Glue, Roſin, &c. a conſiderable quantity of old Ewe Cheeſe, ſundry dozens of Hats, ſome Glaſs Ware, Printed Cloth, Silk, Thread, and Cotton Napkins, Silk and Sewing Threads, Knives, Buckles, Sciſſars, Buttons, Pins, with many other articles too tedious to relate.

The Shop Utenſils, ſuch as Counters, Baulks, Weights, Shuttles, &c. are to be Sold, and the Shop to be Let.

The CREDITORS of the deceaſed will immediately lodge their grounds of debt, with their oaths of verity thereon, either with James Black ſenior merchant in Leith, or Robert Renton writer in Edinburgh.

The DEBTORS of the deceaſed James Forreſt are alſo deſired immediately to pay what they owe to Mary Forreſt, his ſiſter, who is authoriſed to diſcharge the ſame; with certification to ſuch as do not pay within TEN DAYS of this date, that ultimate diligence will be done againſt them.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock, and to continue till all is ſold.

Lands, Superiorities, and Feu-duties,

In the Counties of Edinburgh and Roxburgh.

TO be Sold by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 27th of June 1787 years, between five and ſix afternoon,

NEWTON.

The Lands and Barony of NEWTON, lying in the pariſh of Bedrule.

This eſtate is pleaſantly ſituated upon the banks of the river Teviot, within a few miles of Jedburgh, Kelſo, and Hawick, all good market towns. The great road from Berwick to Carliſle runs through it. The ſoil is remarkably good and very improveable; and there is limeſtone in the grounds and marl in the neighbourhood.

This eſtate contains about 740 acres Scots meaſure—Holds blench of the Crown—Stands valued in the Ceſs-books of the county at 853 l.—And there are upon it, a great number of fine old trees, of conſiderable value, ſome natural wood; ſeveral moſt delightful ſituations for a manſion-houſe, and good quarries both in the grounds and in the neighbourhood.

NETHER CHATTO & EDDLESCLEUGH.

The Lands of NETHER CHATTO and EDDLESCLEUGH, lying in the pariſh of Hownam.

Theſe lands contain 970 Scotch acres or thereby; hold blench off the Crown; and ſtand valued in the Ceſs-book of the county at 1091 l. 13 s. 4 d.

The lands of Nether Chatto and Eddleſcleugh, Riccaltown and Middleknows, are all excellent ſheep farms, well known to be ſuperior in quality to moſt, and inferior to none in Scotland.

HOISLAWHILL, FALSIDE, & PLACE GRADEN.

The Lands of HOISLAWHILL, FALSIDE, and PLACE GRADEN, lying in the pariſh of Linton.

This eſtate lies within a few miles of Kelſo, upon the weſt ſide of the great road from Edinburgh to Newcaſtle by Kelſo, contains 800 acres Scotch meaſure or thereby; holds blench off the Crown; and is valued in the Ceſs-books of the county at 586 l. 13 s. 4 d. The ſoil is good, and very improveable; and there is great plenty of coal and lime in the neighbourhood.

LONGLEE & GILLIESTONGUES.

The Lands of LONGLEE and GILLIESTONGUES, lying in the pariſh of Jedburgh.

This farm holds feu of the family of Douglas; conſiſts of about 400 acres Scotch meaſure; is ſituated upon the water of Jed, within two miles of Jedburgh. The great road from Edinburgh to Newcaſtle, by Jedburgh, runs thro' it. The ſoil is very good both for tillage and paſture; and there are upon it ſome fine old trees, and thriving natural wood of conſiderable value.

N. B. The whole of the above lands lie in the county of Roxburgh.—And,

SUPERIORITY OF PENDREICH.

The SUPERIORITY of certain parts of the Lands of PITTENDREICH or PENDREICH, lying in the pariſh of Laſſwade, and county of Edinburgh, with the Feu-duties payable furth thereof, amounting to 60 l. 1 s. 8 d. Sterling in money, 46 bolls of wheat, and 46 bolls of barley.

The conditions of ſale, progreſs of writs, plans and meaſurements of the grounds, with the rentals and current leaſes, are to be ſeen in the hands of James Walker, writer to the ſignet; to whom application may be made for further information. The preſent tenants and baron officers will ſhow the grounds.

Lands in Linlithgowſhire for Sale.

TO be SOLD within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 18th day of July 1787, at ſix o'clock afternoon,

The following LANDS in the ſheriffdom of Linlithgow in whole or in Lots. If in Lots, the following are propoſed.

LOT I. The Lands of WOODQUARTER, GARTMORE, NEWHOUSE, TANNOCH, CRAIGHEAD, and BACKSIDE, all poſſeſſed by James Sinclair, containing about 345 Scots acres.—Free rent 91 l. 17 s. 6 d. Sterl.

N. B. The tack of theſe lands expires at Martinmas 1794, but the tenant is entitled in certain events, to a renewal of it for twenty-one years, on payment of a graſſum of 80 l. Sterling.

LOT II. The Lands of EASTER and WESTER CANTIE, WESTER DRUMBOWIE, or RODDINGS and HEIGHTS, and Back-of-the-Moſs, containing about 439 Scots acres.—Free rent 72 l. 10 s. 6 d. Sterling.

N. B. The rent of one of the farms in this lot riſes 2 l. at Martinmas 1792.

LOT III. The Lands of CRAIGENGALL and OVERHILLHOUSE, containing about 430 Scots acres.—Free rent 98 l. 19 s. 10 d. Sterling.

N. B. The rent of one of the farms in this lot riſes 5 l. 10 s. at Martinmas 1792.

LOT IV. The Lands of EAST CRAIGS of OGILFACE, containing about 228 Scots acres.—Free rent 67 l. 11 s. 7 d. Sterling.

N. B. The tack of theſe lands expires at Martinmas 1794, but the tenant is entitled in certain events, to a renewal of it for twenty-one years, on payment of a graſſum of 60 l. Sterling.

LOT V. The Lands of EASTER REDBURN, containing about 75 Scots acres, and let at 12 l.; and the feu-duties of the lands of Weſt Craigs, being 2 l. 6 s. 8 d.—Free rent 13 l. 4 s. 6 d. Sterling.

LOT VI. The lands of KIPPS, containing about 140 Scots acres.—Free rent 43 l. 17 s. 9 d. Sterling.

N. B. This farm is open at Martinmas next.

LOT VII. The Half of the MILL and MILL LANDS of TORPHICHEN.—Free rent 17 l. 11 s. Sterling.

The whole foreſaid lands lie in the pariſh of Torphichen, and ſheriffdom of Linlithgow, and hold feu of ſubjects.—The entries of ſingular ſucceſſors in lots No. I. II. IV. and V. are taxed to double the feu-duty.—The firſt four lots lie contiguous.

The rentals, articles of ſale, progreſs of writs, and ſurveys, may be ſeen in the hands of Mr Erſkine, clerk to the ſignet; and the lands will be ſhown by James Sinclair, tenant in Woodquarter.

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